Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L4 and l3	16

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L5

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear

Search History

DATE: Thursday, February 21, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L5	L4 and l3	16	L5
L4	toxicity	64321	L4
L3	L2 and l1	63	L3
L2	(gene or protein) near8 expression	32678	L2
L1	embryoid adj body	71	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 16 of 16 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20020019046 A1

L5: Entry 1 of 16 File: PGPB Feb 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020019046
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020019046 A1

TITLE: Direct differentiation of human pluripotent stem cells and characterization of differentiated cells

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20020009743 A1

L5: Entry 2 of 16 File: PGPB Jan 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020009743
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020009743 A1

TITLE: Neural progenitor cell populations

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☑ 3. Document ID: US 20010039006 A1

L5: Entry 3 of 16 File: PGPB Nov 8, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010039006
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010039006 A1

TITLE: Toxicity typing using embryoid bodies

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6342356 B1

L5: Entry 4 of 16 File: USPT Jan 29, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6342356
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6342356 B1

TITLE: Methods and regents for identifying synthetic genetic elements

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6156733 A

L5: Entry 5 of 16 File: USPT Dec 5, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6156733
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6156733 A

TITLE: Use of leukemia inhibitory factor and endothelin antagonists

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6117650 A

L5: Entry 6 of 16 File: USPT Sep 12, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6117650
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6117650 A

TITLE: Assay for cardiac hypertrophy

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☑ 7. Document ID: US 6007993 A

L5: Entry 7 of 16 File: USPT Dec 28, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 6007993
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6007993 A

TITLE: In vitro test for embryotoxic and teratogenic agents using differentiation-dependent reporter expression in pluripotent rodent embryonic cells

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 8. Document ID: US 5837241 A

L5: Entry 8 of 16 File: USPT Nov 17, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5837241
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5837241 A

TITLE: Method of treating heart failure using leukemia inhibitory factor antagonists optionally with endothelin antagonists

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5723585 A

L5: Entry 9 of 16 File: USPT Mar 3, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5723585
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5723585 A

TITLE: Method of purifying cardiac hypertrophy factor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5679545 A

L5: Entry 10 of 16 File: USPT Oct 21, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5679545
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5679545 A

TITLE: Gene encoding cardiac hypertrophy factor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 5627073 A

L5: Entry 11 of 16 File: USPT May 6, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5627073
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5627073 A

TITLE: Hybridomas producing antibodies to cardiac hypertrophy factor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 12. Document ID: US 5624806 A

L5: Entry 12 of 16 File: USPT Apr 29, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5624806
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5624806 A

TITLE: Antibodies to cardiac hypertrophy factor and uses thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 13. Document ID: US 5573762 A

L5: Entry 13 of 16 File: USPT Nov 12, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5573762
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5573762 A

TITLE: Use of leukemia inhibitory factor specific antibodies and endothelin antagonists for treatment of cardiac hypertrophy

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 14. Document ID: US 5571893 A

L5: Entry 14 of 16 File: USPT Nov 5, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5571893
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5571893 A

TITLE: Cardiac hypertrophy factor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 15. Document ID: US 5571675 A

L5: Entry 15 of 16 File: USPT Nov 5, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5571675
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5571675 A

TITLE: Detection and amplification of candiotrophin-1(cardiac hypertrophy factor)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 16. Document ID: US 5534615 A

L5: Entry 16 of 16 File: USPT Jul 9, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5534615
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5534615 A

TITLE: Cardiac hypertrophy factor and uses therefor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Terms	Documents
L4 and l3	16

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:47:12 ON 21 FEB 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:47:23 ON 21 FEB 2002

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L1          1650 S EMBRYOID(W)BODY
L2           693 S (CHEMICAL OR TEST)(W)COMPOUND(10A)TOXICITY
L3             0 S L1 AND L2
L4         29945 S (CHEMICAL OR TEST)(W)COMPOUND
L5             4 S L1 AND L4
L6             1 DUP REM L5 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7       1066502 S (GENE OR PROTEIN)(8A)EXPRESSION
L8           571 S L1 AND L7
L9             6 S L8 AND TOXICITY
L10          252 DUP REM L8 (319 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11            3 DUP REM L9 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

=> d au ti so ab l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1

AU Schmidt M M; Guan K; Wobus A M

TI Lithium influences differentiation and tissue-specific gene expression of mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells in vitro.

SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, (2001 Apr) 45 (2) 421-9.

Journal code: AV3; 8917470. ISSN: 0214-6282.

AB The effects of lithium chloride (LiCl) on differentiation of mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells were investigated in order to evaluate the ES cell test (EST) used in a European Union validation study for screening of embryotoxic agents in vitro. We show that LiCl inhibited concentration-dependently the differentiation of ES cells into cardiac and myogenic cells. Whereas the inhibition of cardiac differentiation by high concentrations of LiCl was obvious at day 5 + 5, decreased skeletal muscle cell differentiation was observed only at day 5 + 8. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analyses revealed significantly lower levels of mRNA encoding cardiac-specific alpha-myosin heavy chain and skeletal muscle-specific myoD. By morphological investigation, an influence of lithium on neuronal differentiation was not evident. However, mRNA levels of genes encoding synaptophysin and the 160 kDa neurofilament protein were increased by high LiCl concentrations, whereas mRNA levels of mash-1 and Engrailed-1 were decreased, suggesting a specific influence of lithium on neuronal differentiation. Furthermore, LiCl treatment resulted in a slight, but non-significant increase of beta-catenin levels in ES cell-derived **embryoid bodies**. Our results demonstrate that the ES cell test, EST may be suitable to detect inhibitory effects of **test compounds** especially on cardiac differentiation, whereas effects on neuronal cells would not be detected. Therefore, we propose that morphological analyses of cardiac differentiation alone are insufficient to detect embryotoxic effects. The assay of other cell lineages at different developmental stages, and expression analyses of tissue-specific genes should also be employed.

=> d au ti so ab 1-3 l11

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE
AU Schmidt M M; Guan K; Wobus A M
TI Lithium influences differentiation and tissue-specific **gene expression** of mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells in vitro.
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, (2001 Apr) 45 (2) 421-9.

Journal code: AV3; 8917470. ISSN: 0214-6282.
AB The effects of lithium chloride (LiCl) on differentiation of mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells were investigated in order to evaluate the ES cell test (EST) used in a European Union validation study for screening of embryotoxic agents in vitro. We show that LiCl inhibited concentration-dependently the differentiation of ES cells into cardiac and myogenic cells. Whereas the inhibition of cardiac differentiation by high concentrations of LiCl was obvious at day 5 + 5, decreased skeletal muscle cell differentiation was observed only at day 5 + 8. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analyses revealed significantly lower levels of mRNA encoding cardiac-specific alpha-myosin heavy chain and skeletal muscle-specific myoD. By morphological investigation, an influence of lithium on neuronal differentiation was not evident. However, mRNA levels of genes encoding synaptophysin and the 160 kDa neurofilament protein were increased by high LiCl concentrations, whereas mRNA levels of mash-1 and Engrailed-1 were decreased, suggesting a specific influence of lithium on neuronal differentiation. Furthermore, LiCl treatment resulted in a slight, but non-significant increase of beta-catenin levels in ES cell-derived **embryoid bodies**. Our results demonstrate that the ES cell test, EST may be suitable to detect inhibitory effects of test compounds especially on cardiac differentiation, whereas effects on neuronal cells would not be detected. Therefore, we propose that morphological analyses of cardiac differentiation alone are insufficient to detect embryotoxic effects. The assay of other cell lineages at different developmental stages, and **expression** analyses of tissue-specific **genes** should also be employed.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AU Bremer S; Worth A P; Paparella M; Bigot K; Kolossov E; Fleischmann B K; Hescheler J; Balls M
TI Establishment of an in vitro reporter gene assay for developmental cardiac **toxicity**.
SO TOXICOLOGY IN VITRO, (2001 Jun) 15 (3) 215-23.
Journal code: DNS; 8712158. ISSN: 0887-2333.
AB This study is based on the unique potential of pluripotent embryonic stem (ES) cells to differentiate in vitro into **embryoid bodies** containing cell lineages representative of most cell types found in the mammalian fetus. However, the use of wild type ES cells as an in vitro assay for embryotoxicological studies is complicated by the simultaneous development of various cellular phenotypes. This prevents a quantitative assessment of drug effects on one specific cell type. Here we report the effects of 15 chemicals on cardiac differentiation as determined by various specific toxicological endpoints such as morphological inspection (contractile activity), quantitative mRNA analysis and cardiac-specific **expression** of green fluorescent **protein** (GFP), used as a quantitative reporter. The data from the

different endpoints have been subjected to a statistical analysis, and a preliminary prediction model is proposed. The results demonstrate that genetically-engineered ES cells could provide a valuable tool for estimating the developmental cardiotoxic potential of compounds in vitro and form the basis for automated analysis in a high-throughput system.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Snodgrass, H. Ralph
TI **Toxicity** typing using **embryoid bodies**
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
AB This invention provides methods and systems for identifying and typing **toxicity** of chem. compns., as well as for screening new compns. for **toxicity**. The invention involves detecting alterations in **gene** or **protein expression** and hence establishing mol. profiles in isolated mammalian **embryoid bodies** contacted with various chem. compns. of known and unknown **toxicities**, and correlating the mol. profiles with **toxicities** of the chem. compns.

=> d bib 3 l11

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:402043 CAPLUS
DN 133:26835
TI **Toxicity** typing using **embryoid bodies**
IN Snodgrass, H. Ralph
PA Vistagen, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000034525	A1	20000615	WO 1999-US29384	19991209
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1137809	A1	20011004	EP 1999-963069	19991209
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 2001039006	A1	20011108	US 2001-864621	20010523
PRAI	US 1998-111640	P	19981209		
	US 1999-457931	A	19991208		
	WO 1999-US29384	W	19991209		

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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